Ta'leem ul Islaam

(Teachings of Islaam)

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Part 2

Contents

Section 1

Ta’leem ul Imaan (Islaamic Beliefs)

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Question:

How many things form the foundation of Islaam?

Answer:

The foundation of Islaam is of five parts.

Question:

What are the five foundational parts of Islaam?

Answer:

The five are as follows:

1. Kalimah Tayyibah or Kalimah Shahadah. To believe it’s purport in the heart and to attest to it verbally.

2. Salaah.
3. Zakaah.
4. To fast during Ramadhaan.
5. To perform Hajj.

Question:

What is Kalimah Tayyibah and what is its meaning?

Answer:

The Kalimah Tayyibah is,

لا إله إلا الله محمد رسول الله

The meaning of it is ‘There is none worthy of worship but Allaah and Muhammad (ρ) is the Rasul of Allaah.’

Question:

What is the Kalimah Shahadah and what is its meaning?

Answer:

The Kalimah Shahadah is,

أشهد أن لا إله إلا الله وأشهد أن محمدا عبده ورسوله

I testify that there is none worthy of worship but Allaah and I testify that Muhammad is His servant and Rasul

Question:

Does a person become a Muslim simply by reciting the Kalimah and not understanding the meaning and implication of it?

Answer:

No. A person should have conviction of it in his heart while understanding the meaning. It is necessary to verbally testify to it.

Question:

A dumb person cannot verbally testify. So how we know that he has brought Imaan?

Answer:

A sign will be sufficient due to his natural disability. He should make a sign that shows that Allaah I is one and that Hadhrat Muhammad ρ is the Rasul of Allaah I.

Question:

How many things are necessary for a Muslim to believe in?

Answer:

Seven things. They are mentioned in Imaan Mufassal. Imaan Mufassal is as follows,

آمنت بالله وملائكته وكتبه ورسله واليوم الآخر والقدر خيره وشره من الله تعالى

والبعث بعد الموت

I believe in Allaah, and His angels, and His books, and His Rasuls, and the Day of Qiyaamah, and in fate, the good of it and the bad of it is from Allaah and in the resurrection after death.

The beliefs of Muslims with regards to Allaah I

Question:

What beliefs should the Muslims have with regard to Allaah I?

Answer:

1. Allaah I is One.
2. Only Allaah I is worthy of worship, no-one is worthy of worship but Him.
3. He has no partner.
4. He knows everything. Nothing is hidden from Him.

5. He is very powerful.
6. He has created the earth, the sky, the moon, the sun, the stars, the angels, human beings, jinn and everything. He alone is the owner of the entire world.
7. He gives death. He gives life, i.e. the life and death of creation is by His command.
8. He sustains all creation.
9. He does not eat, drink or sleep.
10. He is from ever and will remain forever.
11. No-one created Him.
12. He does not have a father, son, daughter, wife nor any relation. He is pure from all such relations.
13. Everyone is in need of Him, He does not need anyone and He does not need anything.
14. He is unique. Nothing is like Him.
15. He is pure from all faults.
16. He is pure from limbs like hands, feet, nose, ears and a form like that of human beings.

17. He created the angels and has appointed them to arrange things of the world and to do special works.
18. He sent Messengers for the guidance of His creation, so that they may teach the true religion, show them good things and stop them from evil.

The Angels

Question:

Who are the angels?

Answer:

The angels are a creation of Allaah I. They are created from light. They are invisible to us. They are neither male nor female. They do not disobey Allaah I. They carry out the tasks that they have been appointed to do by Allaah I.

Question:

How many angels are there?

Answer:

None but Allaah I knows the amount of angels. We do know that the angels are many and four of them are close to Allaah I and are famous.

Question:

Who are the four famous and close angels unto Allaah I?

Answer:

1. Hadhrat Jibreel υ. He brings the books, orders and messages of Allaah I to the Messengers.

2. Hadhrat Israafeel υ. He will blow the trumpet on the Day of Qiyaamah.

3. Hadhrat Mikaa'eel υ. He is in charge of the rain and in bringing sustenance to the creation.

4. Hadhrat 'Izraa'eel υ. He is appointed to take out the souls of the creation.

The Books of Allaah I

Question:

How many books of Allaah I are there?

Answer:

There are many small and big books of Allaah I revealed to the Ambiyaa-Messengers. The big books are called kitaabs and the small books are called saheefas. Four kitaabs are famous.

Question:

Which four heavenly books are famous and to which Rasuls were they revealed?

Answer:

1. Tauraat. This Kitaab was revealed to Hadhrat Moosa υ.
2. Zaboor. This Kitaab was revealed to Hadhrat Dawood υ.
3. Injeel. This Kitaab was revealed to Hadhrat ‘Isaa υ.
4. Qur’an. This Kitaab was revealed to our Rasul, Hadhrat Muhammad ρ.

Question:

How many saheefas are there and to which Rasuls were they revealed?

Answer:

The number of saheefas are not known. A few saheefas were revealed to Hadhrat Aadam υ, a few to Hadhrat Sheeth υ and a few to Hadhrat Ibraaheem υ. There are many other saheefas that were revealed to other Rasuls.

The Anbiyaa-Messengers

Question:

Who are the Rasuls?

Answer:

A Rasul is a servant of Allaah I and is a human being. Allaah I appoints them to propagate His commands to His bondsmen. They are truthful and never speak lies. They show miracles by the command of Allaah I. They propagate the message of Allaah I in total and do not add or delete anything. They also do not hide any message.

Question:

What is the meaning of Nabi?

Answer:

The meaning of Nabi is the same as that of Rasul, i.e. they are bondsmen of Allaah I and are human beings. They propagate the commands of Allaah I to His bondsmen. They are truthful and do not speak lies. They do not commit any sins. They do not add or delete anything from the message of Allaah I. They do not hide any message.

Question:

Is there any difference between a Nabi and Rasul or is the meaning of both one and the same?

Answer:

There is a small difference between Nabi and Rasul. Rasul is that messenger who is given a new Shari'ah and Kitaab. A Nabi is every messenger, whether he was given a new Shari'ah and a new Kitaab or not. (If not) he follows the previous Shari'ah and Kitaab.

Question:

Can a person become a Nabi by his effort and worship?

Answer:

No. Allaah I makes whoever He wants a Nabi. This means that there is no place for effort and intention in becoming a Nabi. This status is given by Allaah I.

Question:

How many Rasuls and Nabis are there?

Answer:

There has been many Rasuls and Nabis that have come to the world. However, their correct number is known only to Allaah I. We have to bring Imaan in this way that however many Rasuls were sent by

Allaah I, they are all true and are all the Rasuls of Allaah I.

Question:

Who was the first Rasul?

Answer:

The first Rasul was Hadhrat Aadam υ.

Question:

Who was the last Rasul?

Answer:

The last Rasul was Hadhrat Muhammad Mustafa ρ.

Question:

Will any Rasul come after Hadhrat Muhammad ρ?

Answer:

No. The chain of messenger ship ended with Hadhrat Muhammad Mustafa ρ. No new Nabi will come until the Day of Qiyaamah. Who claims to be a Rasul after him is a liar.

Question:

Who is the most virtuous of all the Rasuls?

Answer:

Our Rasul, Hadhrat Muhammad Mustafa ρ is the most virtuous and highest of all the Nabis and the Rasuls. He is the bondsmen and follower of Allaah I. His status is the highest after Allaah I.

Qiyaamah

Question:

What day is the Day of Qiyaamah?

Answer:

The Day of Qiyaamah is the day in which all people and living things will die and the entire world will be destroyed. The mountains will fly around like cotton flakes. The stars will break and fall. In summary, everything will break and be destroyed.

Question:

How will all the people and living things die?

Answer:

Hadhrat Israafeel υ will blow the trumpet. The sound will be so fearful and heavy that everyone will die due to is blow. Everything will break and will be destroyed.

Question:

When will Qiyaamah come?

Answer:

Qiyaamah will come. However, none but Allaah I knows the specific time of Qiyaamah. We know this much that it will take place on Jumu'ah on the tenth of Muharram. Our Rasul, Hadhrat Muhammad ρ has informed us of some signs of Qiyaamah. When we see these signs, we will know that Qiyaamah is close.

Question:

What are the signs of Qiyaamah?

Answer:

Rasulullaah ρ said,

1. When sin will increase to a great extent in the world,
2. When people will disobey their parents and will be harsh to them,
3. There will be dishonesty in trusts,
4. There will an increase in singing and music,

5. When the latter people will speak ill of the former people,
6. When people with very little or no knowledge will become leaders,
7. When shepherds and lowly people will build high buildings.
8. Unworthy people will get high posts

then know that Qiyaamah has come close.”

Taqdeer

Question:

What is Taqdeer?

Answer:

There is a forecast established in the knowledge of Allaah I of everything, good or bad. Allaah I knows of everything before He creates it. This knowledge and forecast of Allaah I is called Taqdeer. Nothing good or bad is beyond the knowledge and forecast of Allaah I.

Resurrection after death

Question:

What is the meaning of resurrection after death?

Answer:

Everything will be destroyed on the Day of Qiyaamah. Hadhrat Israafeel υ will blow the trumpet a second time. Everything will return to its existence. Human beings will also be given life. All will be present before Allaah I in the plains of resurrection. Reckoning will be taken and compensation will be given for good and bad deeds. The day on which all this will occur is known as Yaum al Hashar (the Day of Gathering), Yaum al Jazaa, Yaum ud Deen (the Day of Recompense) and Yaum al Hisaab (the Day of Reckoning).

Question:

Can a person be a Muslim if he does not believe in one or two things mentioned in Imaan Mufassal?

Answer:

Never. A person can never be a believer until he believes in the oneness of Allaah I, the messenger ship of the Rasuls, the books of Allaah I, the angels of Allaah I, the Day of Qiyaamah, Taqdeer and life after death.

Question:

Rasulullaah ρ explained the five things which form the foundation of Islaam. The angels, books, Qiyaamah and Taqdeer are not mentioned among them?

Answer:

Among those five things is Imaan upon Hadhrat Muhammad ρ. Once a person has Imaan in Hadhrat Muhammad ρ, he has to believe everything he has said. It is also necessary to bring Imaan upon the book that Hadhrat Muhammad ρ brought from Allaah I. All that is mentioned in Imaan Mufassal is proven from the Qur'an and the explanation of Hadhrat Muhammad ρ.

Question:

If a person has conviction in all these things and he verbally attests to it as well, but he does not perform Salaah, or does not give Zakaah, or does not fast, or does not perform Hajj, is he a Muslim or not?

Answer:

Yes. A person will be a Muslim but he will be a great sinner and disobedient to Allaah I. Such a person is called a faasiq. Such people will suffer punishment for their actions and will finally be freed.

Section Two

Ta'leem ul Arkaan (Islaamic Practices)

7

Question:

What is the meaning of Islaamic practices?

Answer:

From the five foundational parts of Islaam, the first is called Imaan. You have studied it in Section 1 under Islaamic Beliefs. The other 4, i.e. Salaah, Zakaah, Fasting in Ramadhaan and Hajj are called Islaamic practices. Section 2 discusses Salaah.

Salaah

Question:

What is Salaah?

Answer:

Salaah is a special way of worshipping Allaah I. It has been taught by Allaah I and His Rasul ρ to His bondsmen.

Question:

What is necessary before performing Salaah?

Answer:

There are seven things necessary before Salaah. Without them, Salaah is not valid. These seven are called Sharaa'it (conditions) of Salaah or obligatory.

Question:

What are the seven things that are necessary before Salaah?

Answer:

1. The body must be pure.
2. The clothes must be pure.
3. The place must be pure.
4. The satr (private areas of the body) must be covered.
5. The time of Salaah must be correct.
6. To face the Qibla.
7. To make the niyyah (intention).

The first condition of Salaah

Question:

What is the meaning of ‘the body must be pure’?

Answer:

The meaning of ‘the body must be pure’ is that there should be no Najaasat, i.e. filth on the body.

Question:

How many types of Najaasat are there?

Answer:

There are two types of Najaasat.

1. Haqeeqi
2. Hukmi

Question:

What is Najaasat Haqeeqi?

Answer:

That apparent impurity which can be seen is Najaasat Haqeeqi like urine, excreta, blood and wine.

Question:

What is Najaasat Hukmiyya?

Answer:

That impurity which is proven in the Shari’ah but it cannot be seen is called Najaasat Hukmiyya. For example not to have wudhoo; to be in need of ghusl.

Question:

Which type of najaasat is it conditional that the body be pure from for Salaah?

Answer:

It is necessary that the body be free from both types of Najaasat.

Question:

How many types of Najaasat Hukmiyya are there?

Answer:

There are two types.

1. Hadath Asghar (Minor Najaasat Hukmiyya)
2. Hadath Akbar (Major Najaasat Hukmiyya) also called Janaabah

Question:

What is the way of purifying the body from the minor Najaasat Hukmiyya?

Answer:

The body is purified from the Minor Najaasat Hukmiyya by performing wudhoo.

Wudhoo

Question:

What is wudhoo?

Answer:

When a person intends to perform Salaah, then he should take water in a clean utensil and wash his hands up to the wrists three times. Then he should gargle thrice. Use the Miswaak. He should then put water thrice into his nose and clean it. He should then wash the face thrice. Then the hands should be washed up to the wrists. Then masah of the head and ears should be done. Then both feet should be washed up to the ankles. The method of wudhoo was explained in Ta'leem ul Islaam Part 1.

Question:

Are all these things necessary in wudhoo?

Answer:

There are certain things that are necessary in wudhoo. If they are left out, wudhoo is not valid. They are called Fardh (obligatory). Some things are such that if they are left out, the wudhoo is done but not perfect. They are

called Sunnah. Some things are such that there is a lot of reward if they are done but there is no harm if they are left out. They are called Mustahab.

Question:

How many things are obligatory in wudhoo?

Answer:

There are four obligatory actions in wudhoo.

1. To wash the face from the hairline of the forehead to below the chin and from one earlobe to the other.

2. To wash both hands up to the elbows.

3. To make masah of a quarter of the head.

4. To wash both feet up to the ankles.

Question:

How many sunnahs are there in wudhoo?

Answer:

There are thirteen Sunnahs in wudhoo:

1. To make niyyah (intention).

2. To recite tasmiyah.

3. To wash both hands up to the wrists.
4. To use the Miswaak.
5. To rinse the mouth three times.
6. To put water into the nostrils three times.
7. To make khilaal of the beard.
8. To make khilaal of the fingers and toes.
9. To wash each limb thrice.
10. To make masah (pass the wet hands) of the entire head once.
11. The make masah of the ears.
12. To make wudhoo in sequence.
13. To wash one limb after the other such that one limb does not dry before the next one is washed.

Question:

How many things are Mustahab (preferable) in wudhoo?

Answer:

There are five things Mustahab in wudhoo,

1. To begin washing from the right hand side. Some ‘ulemaa’ have counted this to be Sunnah. This is the stronger view.

2. To make masah of the nape.

3. To make wudhu oneself, not taking help from anyone.

4. To sit facing the qiblah.

5. To sit on a high, clean place.

Question:

How many things are Makrooh (disliked) in wudhoo?

Answer:

There are four things Makrooh in wudhoo,

1. To make wudhoo at a dirty place.

2. To clean the nose using the right hand.

3. To talk of worldly things while performing wudhoo.

4. To perform wudhoo in a way against the Sunnah.

Question:

By how many things is the wudhoo nullified?

Answer:

The wudhoo is nullified by eight things. They are called Nawaaqidh e Wudhoo.

1. To urinate and excrete, or for anything to come out from the front and back passage.
2. To pass wind.
3. For blood or pus to come out of the body and flow.
4. To vomit a mouthful.
5. To sleep while taking support or lying down.
6. To become unconscious on account of sickness or any other reason.
7. To become mad.
8. To laugh loudly while in Salaah.

Ghusl

Question:

What is the method of purifying the body from the Major Najaasat Hukmiyya, i.e. Hadath Akbar?

Answer:

The body becomes pure from Hadath Akbar or Janaabat by performing ghusl.

Question:

What is Ghusl?

Answer:

The meaning of ghusl is ‘to bath’. However, in the Shari’ah there is a special method for it.

Question:

What is the method of performing Ghusl?

Answer:

The method of ghusl is as follows,

First wash the hands up to the wrists. Then make istinjaa. Then wash off the Najaasat Haqeeqah that is on the body. Then perform wudhoo. Then pour water over the entire body while rubbing it. Then pour water over the entire body thrice. The mouth should be rinsed and the nose should also be washed.

Question:

How many Fardh are there in Ghusl?

Answer:

There are three Fardh acts in wudhoo,

1. To rinse the mouth.
2. To put water into the nostrils.
3. To pour water over the entire body.

Question:

How many Sunnahs are there in Ghusl?

Answer:

There are five sunnah acts in ghusl,

1. To wash the hands up to the wrists.
2. To make istinjaa and wherever there is Najaasat on the body, wash it off.
3. To make niyyah to remove impurity.
4. To make wudhoo.
5. To pour water over the entire body thrice.

Masah upon Socks

Question:

On what type of socks is masah permissible?

Answer:

Masah is permissible on three types of socks,

1. Leather socks that cover the feet up to the ankles.
2. Cotton or woolen socks that have leather sole.
3. Cotton or woolen socks that is so thick that if a person were to walk in them for four miles, it will not tear.

Question:

When is masah permissible upon the socks?

Answer:

When a person performs wudhoo or washes his feet and then wears the socks. Thereafter, if his wudhoo breaks he can make masah upon them while having the socks on.

Question:

For how many days is it permissible to make masah upon the socks after wearing it once?

Answer:

If a person is at home then he can make masah upon the socks for one day and one night. If a person is on journey, then he can make masah for three days and three nights.

Question:

How should the masah be done on the socks?

Answer:

Masah should be made on top of the socks. It is not done at the bottom or on the heels.

Question:

Is masah on the socks permissible for both wudhoo and ghusl?

Answer:

It is permissible to make masah on the socks for wudhu, not for ghusl.

Question:

How should the masah be done?

Answer:

Wet the hands in water. Then place three fingers on the toes and draw them up. The entire finger should be placed not just the tips.

Question:

Is masah permissible on a torn sock?

Answer:

If the socks are torn to the extent that the area of three small toes is open, or they open when walking, then masah upon them is not permissible. If it is torn less than this, then it is permissible.

Masah on Jabeerah

Question:

What is a jabeerah?

Answer:

Jabeerah is that wood that is placed in order to correct a broken bone. However, at this juncture, jabeerah refers to the wood, bandage or ointment dressing.

Question:

What is the ruling of making masah upon this wood, bandage or plaster?

Answer:

If the opening of this wood or bandage, or the removal of this dressing will cause harm or great difficulty, then it is permissible to make masah on this wood, bandage or dressing.

Question:

How much of the plaster should be covered by the masah?

Answer:

A person should make masah over the entire bandage, whether there is a wound under it or not.

Question:

If there is no harm or difficulty by opening the bandage, then what is the ruling?

Answer:

If no difficulty is caused by washing the wound, then it is necessary to wash the wound. If washing with water causes harm and masah does not cause harm, then it is compulsory (waajib) to make masah over the wound. When it is harmful to make masah over the bare wound, then it is permissible to make masah over the bandage or dressing.

Najaasat Haqeeqah

Question:

How many types of Najaasat Haqeeqah are there?

Answer:

There are two types of Najaasat haqeeqah. One is Najaasat Ghaleeza and the other is Najaasat Khafeefa.

Question:

What is Najaasat Ghaleeza and Najaasat Khafeefa?

Answer:

That impurity which is heavy is called Najaasat Haqeeqah and the impurity which is light is called Najaasat Khafeefa.

Question:

How many things are Najaasat Ghaleeza?

Answer:

Urine and excreta of humans, excreta of animals, the urine of haraam animals, the flowing blood of humans and animals, wine and the excreta of chickens and ducks.

Question:

What things are Najaasat Khafeefa?

Answer:

The urine of halaal animals and the excreta of haraam birds.

Question:

To what extent is Najaasat Ghaleeza overlooked?

Answer:

If the Najaasat Ghaleeza is of a heavy type, like excreta, then up to a weight of 3 maasha is overlooked. If it is thin, like wine, urine etc. then an area of an English pound is overlooked. The meaning of being overlooked is that if this particular amount of Najaasat is on the body or clothes and a person performs Salaah, then his Salaah is valid, although Makrooh (detested). It is not permissible to let the Najaasat remain (on the body or clothes).

Question:

How much Najaasat Khafeefa is overlooked?

Answer:

Quarter of the clothing or quarter of a limb.

Question:

How is the body or clothes purified from Najaasat Haqeeqah?

Answer:

Najaasat Haqeeqah, whether Ghaleeza or Khafeefa, whether on the body or on the clothes, is purified by

washing three times. It is also necessary to squeeze the clothing the third time.

Question:

Can purity be attained by something other than water?

Answer:

Yes. Najaasat Haqeeqah is purified by washing with liquids like vinegar or the water coming from a watermelon.

Istinjaa

Question:

What is istinjaa?

Answer:

Istinjaa is to purify the left over impurity on the body after relieving oneself.

Question:

What is the method of istinjaa after urinating?

Answer:

After urinating, one should dry the urine with a clod of pure sand. Then one should wash himself with water.

Question:

What is the method of istinjaa after passing stool?

Answer:

After excretion, the place should be cleaned with three or five clods of sand. Thereafter water should be used.

Question:

What is the ruling of istinjaa?

Answer:

It is mustahab to make istinjaa if the Najaasat has not covered the area surrounding the back passage. If the Najaasat comes out over the surrounding area but is equal to a dirham or less, then it is sunnah to make istinjaa. If the impurity has covered an area equal to more than a dirham, then it is obligatory to make istinjaa.

Question:

What should be used to make istinjaa?

Answer:

Clods of pure sand or stones.

Question:

What things are makrooh to use for istinjaa?

Answer:

Bones, excreta of animals or birds, food, coal, clothing and paper.

Question:

Which hand should be used for istinjaa?

Answer:

Istinjaa should be done with the left hand. It is makrooh to use the right hand.

Water

Question:

With which types of water is wudhoo permissible?

Answer:

Rain water, spring or well water, river or sea water, melted snow or hail, the water of a big tank or pond. It is permissible to make wudhoo and ghusl with all these waters.

Question:

With which types of water is wudhu not permissible?

Answer:

1. Water that is squeezed from a fruit or tree.
2. Gravy.
3. The water whose colour, taste and smell has changed due to something pure mixing into it and the water has become thick.
4. A small amount of water in which something impure has fallen or an animal has fallen into it and died.
5. The water with which wudhoo or ghusl has been made.
6. That water in which impurity has taken great effect.
7. The left over water of haraam animals.
8. The extract of aniseed, rose or any other medication.

Question:

What is the water that has been used for wudhoo or ghusl called?

Answer:

Such water is called musta'mal water. It is pure but wudhoo and ghusl cannot be performed using it.

Question:

The left over water of which animals is impure?

Answer:

The left over water of dogs, pigs and animals of prey. Similarly, the left over water of a cat that has just eaten a mouse or any other animal is also impure. The left over water of a person who had just drunk wine is also impure.

Question:

The left over water of which animals is makrooh?

Answer:

The left over water of a cat (on condition that it has not just eaten a mouse), a mouse, a lizard, a free roaming chicken, a cow that eats filth, a buffalo, a crow , a kite, a hawk and the left over water of all haraam animals is makrooh.

Question:

Which animal’s left over water is pure?

Answer:

The left over water of humans and halaal animals like cows, goats, pigeons, doves and horses is pure.

Question:

Which water becomes impure by impurity falling into it?

Answer:

Besides two types of waters, every type of water becomes impure by impurity falling into it. The two waters are, 1. The flowing water of a canal or river. 2. A large quantity of stagnant water, like a big pond or a big pool.

Question:

What is the measurement of a lot of stagnant water?

Answer:

Stagnant water which covers an area of five yards[1] length by five yards breadth is considered a lot of water. Therefore, a pond or pool of this size will be a lot.

Question:

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[1] The original urdu word is Gaz, translated as yard. The Islaamic measurement might differ from the English measurement.

How does a small amount of water become impure besides impurity falling into it?

Answer:

If an animal that has flowing blood falls into a well and dies, the water becomes impure. Examples of such animals are sparrows, chickens, pigeons, cats and mice.

Question:

When does the water of a big pond become impure?

Answer:

When the taste or colour or smell of the impurity becomes apparent.

Question:

Which animals’ deaths in the water do not cause the water to become impure?

Answer:

Those animals that are born and live in water, like fish and frogs, as well as those animals that do not have flowing blood like flies, mosquitoes, wasps, ants etc. The death of these animals in the water does not make the water impure.

Wells

Question:

With which things do wells become impure?

Answer:

If Najaasat Ghaleeza or Najaasat Khafeefa or an animal that has flowing blood falls into a well and dies, then the well becomes impure.

Question:

If an animal falls into a well and comes out alive, then does the well remain pure or does it become impure?

Answer:

If such an animal who’s left over water is impure or such an animal that has impurity on its body falls into a well, then the well becomes impure. If a halaal or haraam animal whose left over water is pure falls into a well, the well will not be impure until one has conviction that the animal did not urinate or excrete.

Question:

What is the method of cleaning the well after it has become impure?

Answer:

There are five ways of cleaning a well.

1. When Najaasat falls into a well, the well becomes pure by removing all the water.

2. If a person or a pig or a dog or a goat or two cats or an animal of a similar size falls and dies in a well, then all the water has to be taken out.

3. If an animal that has flowing blood falls into a well and blows up or bursts, then all the water has to be taken out whether the animal is big or small.

4. If a pigeon or a chicken or a cat or an animal of similar size falls in a well and dies, but it did not blow up, then forty buckets have to be taken out.

5. If a mouse or a sparrow or an animal of similar size falls into a well and dies, then twenty buckets have to be taken out. It is Mustahab (preferable) to take out thirty in place of twenty and sixty in place of forty.

Question:

What is the ruling if a dead animal falls into the well?

Answer:

The ruling of a dead animal falling into a well is the same as that of a living animal falling into a well. Example, if a dead goat falls into the well, then all the water has to be taken out. If a dead cat falls in, then forty or sixty buckets have to be taken out. If a dead mouse falls in, then twenty or thirty buckets has to be taken out.

Question:

What is the ruling if a bloated or burst animal has fallen into the well?

Answer:

All the water has to be taken out. This ruling is similar to the ruling pertaining to an animal that falls in, dies, blows up and bursts.

Question:

What is the ruling if a dead animal comes out of the well and it is not known when it fell inside?

Answer:

The well will be taken to be impure from the time that the animal is seen.

Question:

How big is the bucket that should be used?

Answer:

The bucket that is used for that particular well will be considered.

Question:

Should the amount that has to be taken out be taken all at once or is it permissible to take it out at different times?

Answer:

It is permissible to take it out at various times. For example, if sixty buckets have to be taken out, then twenty could be taken out in the morning, twenty in the afternoon and twenty in the evening.

Question:

Is the rope and bucket used to take out the impure water pure or impure?

Answer:

When the specified amount of water is taken out, then the well, bucket and rope all become pure.

Ta’leem ul Islaam Part 2 is complete.